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U. S. Department of Agriculture

# **MOORE'S NURSERIES**



**PRICE LIST  
SPRING  
1920**



**1266 WASHINGTON AVE  
OGDEN, UTAH**

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 20, 1920.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the Nursery Stock grown by the D. M. Moore Nurseries at Ogden, Utah, has been regularly inspected as required by the Crop Pest Law of Utah and the regulations of the Crop Pest Commission respecting the inspection and disinfection of Nursery Stock, and is now apparently free from Insect diseases dangerous to plant life.

C. E. PETTEGREW

Crop Pest Inspector for Weber County, Utah

Void after June 15th, 1920.

## **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

### **READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING**

**Terms Cash**—With order or before delivery.  
No reservation of stock will be made unless cash accompanies order.

**Order Early**—Never in the history of the business has there been such a widespread shortage in most all lines of nursery stock as at present.

**Local Delivery**—No charge for delivery to any part of the city on orders of \$3.00 or more, if cash accompanies the order; otherwise a charge of 75 cents will be made for each delivery.

**Delivery** usually commences from 15th of March to April 1st, and continues to about May 1st.

## APPLE TREES

Plant 30 to 40 feet each way.

### Prices

Two years, 5 to 6 feet, 60 cents each.

One year, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

### SUMMER

**Yellow Transparent**—Medium to large, pale waxen yellow; tree hardy.

**Red Astrachan**—Above medium in size; deep crimson, juicy, acid; a kitchen apple of best quality.

### AUTUMN

**Wealthy**—Large, striped and clouded with red; tree hardy.

**Wolf River**—Large, handsome yellow, shaded and striped; juicy, pleasant spicy flavor.

**Red Bietigheimer (F)**—Large to very large; roundish; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor.

**Banana**—Tree vigorous, fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome; golden yellow.

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### WINTER

**Grimes' Golden**—(Grimes' Golden Pippin)—

An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size, yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive.

**Delicious**—Large, ribbed, and irregular; flesh sub-acid.

**McIntosh Red**—Medium, deep crimson; highest quality; tree hardy.

**Jonathan**—Medium size, skin yellow, nearly covered with dark red.

**R. I. Greening**—Large, greenish yellow; juicy, rich; excellent for cooking.

**Rome Beauty**—Large, yellow and bright red. Flesh tender and juicy; tree a moderate grower.

### CRAB APPLES

**Acquibifolio**—Medium, yellow, striped with red.

✓ **Whitney**—Large, striped with red; tree very hardy.

✓ **Yellow Siberian**—Beautiful golden yellow.

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## PEAR TREES

Plant 20 to 25 feet each way.

**Prices:** 75 cents each.

**Bartlett**—The most popular of all pears; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A young and constant bearer.

**Kieffer**—The Kieffer holds the position among pears that the Ben Davis does among apples. The tree is remarkably thrifty and healthy, and is seldom affected with blight.

## CHERRY TREES

Plant 18 to 20 feet each way.

**Prices:** 75 cents each.

**Montmorency**—Red, productive, ten days later than Early Richmond.

**Napoleon**—Large, pale yellow, red cheek, firm.

**Bing**—Large, black, firm, juicy, sweet.

## APRICOT TREES

Plant 18 to 20 feet each way. Price, 75 cents each.

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## PLUM AND PRUNE TREES

Plant 16 to 18 feet each way.

**Prices:** 75 cents each.

**Climax**—One of Burbank's best productions; large, cherry red; of finest quality.

**English Green Gage**—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor.

**Fellenburg Prune** (Italian Prune. Large German Prune)—Medium to large; dark purple.

**Satsuma**—Medium, reddish brown, flesh dark red.

## PEACH TREES

**Price:** 50 Cents each.

**Alexander**—Semi-cling, white, mottled cheek.

**Red Bird Cling**—Semi-cling, red cheek.

**Champion**—Free-stone, creamy white, sweet, juicy.

**Early Crawford**—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality.

**Elberta**—Free-stone; large, red cheek; prolific.

**Orange**—Cling-stone; orange, round; of largest size.

**Heath Cling**—Large, creamy white.

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## GRAPES

Plant 6 by 8 feet; 905 plants per acre.

Price: 2 years, 30 cents each.

**Concord**—Bunch and berry medium; fair quality, black. Vine vigorous, succeeds everywhere.

**Black Pearl**—Both fruit and vine would indicate this to be a cross between the American and foreign varieties. The vine, while not so hardy as Concord, is hardy enough to stand on trellis without winter protection. The fruit ripens early and is exceedingly sweet and meaty, equalling in quality the best foreign or California variety.

**Muscat of Alexandria**—Bunch large, berry large, oval, pale amber; flesh firm. Vine tender.

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## GOOSEBERRIES

Plant 6 feet each way; 1210 plants per acre.

**Craghead (Poorman's, Brigham City, Etc.)—**  
Bush strong and vigorous. Fruit medium to large, of best quality, color red. Perfectly free from mildew in some sections, affected more or less in others. 25 cents each.

**Columbus—**Large, productive; color greenish yellow; good canning variety. 30 cents each.

## CURRENTS

**Price:** 25 cents each.

Plant 5 feet each way; 1724 plants per acre.

**Perfection—**Bright red, mild, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid, of better quality and more prolific than any other large currant in cultivation. Should have rich soil.

**Boskoop—**A new black variety that excels all the older sorts in vigor of growth, productiveness and size of fruit.

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## RASPBERRIES

Plant 2 by 6 feet; 3630 plants per acre.

**Prices:** 10c each; 50c per 10.

**Marlboro**—Beautiful bright scarlet; large, firm. Bush hardy and productive.

**Dewberry or Trailing Blackberry**—2 year plants.

## STRAWBERRIES

Plant 1½ by 3½ feet, 8712 plants per acre.

**Price:** \$1.00 per 100.

Location and soil have so much to do with success that it is difficult to name any one variety that will do equally well in every place. Growers should test the different sorts and find which is best adapted to their soil before planting heavily of any variety.

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## GARDEN ROOTS

**Asparagus—French Giant.** Dig trenches 12 to 14 inches deep and 2 to 5 feet apart. In these put 4 or 5 inches of well-rotted manure, and on this 3 to 4 inches of mel-low soil. Lay roots in trench 14 to 16 inches apart, then fill trench with good rich soil, leaving roots 4 to 5 inches be-low the surface. Do not cut until the second year, and then only slightly. Price 5 cents each.

**Rhubarb—English.** Large, early. For can-ning or cooking, quality unsurpassed. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep rich soil. The richer the better. Divided roots, 25 cents each.

**Horseradish Sets—5 cents each.**

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## SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

**Carolina Poplar**—A very rapid growing tree with large, deep green leaves. Tree hardy.

3 years, 12 to 14 feet, 75 cents each.

**Sycamore**—A handsome tree with bright green leaves, often 8 to 10 inches in width.

3 years, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each.

**Box Elder**—A tree of rapid, spreading growth. Valuable for producing a quick, dense shade. I have in stock trees that have been budded from male trees. These trees will be of better form than the common Box Elder, and will not produce seed.

Budded trees, 2 year, 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each.

**Norway Maple**—Of compact habit, broad, deep, green leaves. The most popular and the best of all the maples.

4 years, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each.

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**Sycamore Maple**—A vigorous, sturdy growing tree, large, deep green foliage, 4 years, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

**Silver Maple**—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. 3 years, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25.

**Horse Chestnut**—6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

**English Walnut**—6 to 8 feet, \$1.25 each.

**Camperdown Elm**—One of the finest lawn trees, branches having a uniform drooping habit, forming an umbrella-like head. Two-year heads. Price, \$2.50 each.

**Mountain Ash**—Tree of moderate growth, covered from early fall to winter with clusters of scarlet berries. 3 years, 7 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each.

**Birch—Cut Leaved Weeping**—Tall, slender, yet vigorous growth; graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

3 years, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

2 years, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

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## EVERGREEN TREES

Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each.

For local delivery Evergreen trees, with the exception of pines, are taken up with a ball of soil on the roots, which is securely covered with burlap. In planting, dig a hole where tree is to stand, place tree in hole just as received from the nursery, cut the string that holds burlap in place, and, if soil is unbroken, lift tree gently and remove all burlap. If soil is broken and likely to fall away from the roots, do not attempt to remove the burlap, but lay it out smooth from the stem of the tree. Fill in carefully with fine, moist soil, which should be made firm enough by tramping to prevent roots being moved by the tree swaying in the wind.

**Norway Spruce**—A compact, symmetrical-growing tree, the branches assuming a graceful drooping habit with age.

**Colorado Blue Spruce**—A native tree of the Rocky Mountains and one of the most beautiful of all evergreens. The foliage ranges from a rich silvery blue to dark green. Tree hardy and will succeed on a greater variety of soils than other evergreens.

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## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Price, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

**Snowball**—An old shrub of large size, with large globular clusters of pure white flowers.

**Mock Orange**—A rapid-growing shrub producing a mass of snow-white flowers similar to orange blossoms.

**Van Houttei**—The grandest of all the spireas. When in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing.

**Lilac**—Great improvement has been made in this well-known old favorite. Some of the newer kinds are very fine.

**Deutzia**—Flowers double white, tinged with rose, one of the most desirable of flowering shrubs.

**English Privet**—When well trimmed, makes one of the most ornamental hedges. 6 cents each.

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## ROSES

My roses are field grown on own roots. If tops should be broken or frozen to the ground, the plant is not lost, as new wood will spring from the roots and soon bloom again.

**Prices, Assorted:** 2 years, No. 1, 60 cents each. 2 years, No. 2, 50 cents each.

**American Beauty**—Large, deep pink, shaded with crimson; very fragrant, free and hardy.

**Frau Karl Druschki**—Pure snow white, long, painted buds, large full flower, hardy. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

**Edward Mawley**—One of the finest of all dark crimson Roses. A true perpetual flowering Hybrid Tea.

**Sunburst**—Long, pointed buds, color orange-copper.

**Clara Watson**—Bright crimson, center tinted rosy peach, fine form and habit.

**Gruss an Teplitz**—Bright scarlet, shading to velvety crimson, superb.

**La France**—A most profuse bloomer; rose color, changing to silver pink; large and full, with tea fragrance.

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**Madame Caroline Testout**—Brilliant satiny-rose, deepening at center and bordered with silvery-rose; immense broad petals and extremely large flowers.

**Henriette, H. T.**—One of the finest in existence for bedding, garden and cut-flower purposes; blooms erect on long stems; buds long and pointed. Color fiery orange-crimson.

### HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

**Cibg. American Beauty**—Heavy, strong grower, hardy everywhere. Color rich red, passing to crimson. Very popular.

**Excelsa**—Color intense, deep crimson. Called the Red Dorothy Perkins.

**Flower of Fairfield**—Vigorous. The Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, resembling Crimson Rambler in growth and bloom, giving a crop of blooms, under favorable conditions in the fall.

**American Pillar**—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage. Grows thick, vigorous canes and broad dark green leaflets, tough, shining and insect proof. A new and valuable climber originated by the U. S. Government Department of Plant Introduction.

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**HARDY PERENNIALS AND BULBS**

**Mallow Marvel**—The large flowers (six to seven inches in diameter) appear early in August and continue without intermission until checked by frost. Colors: Crimson, white and pink. 30 cents each.

**Alaska Daisy**—The flowers are immense; pure white with yellow center. Plant not so tall as the Shasta, and does not need staking. 15 cents each.

**Bleeding Heart**—Rose-colored, heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes. 30 cents each.

**Perennial Phlox**—Few plants give better satisfaction than hardy Phlox. The varied and beautiful coloring make them particularly valuable for garden planting. 15 cents each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

**Paeonies**—The most beautiful of all hardy perennial plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom, coloring and fragrance. They are of the easiest culture and thrive in any soil, but give best results if planted in deep, rich, well drained loam. Plant two inches below the surface. 50 cents each.

1—Pure white, center petals occasionally flecked with red. Finest white paeony; fragrant.

5—Clear shingling pink, excellent bloomer; fragrant.

7—Dark crimson, very double.

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## CLIMBING VINES

**Hall's Japan Honeysuckle**—A vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. 40 cents each.

**Clematis Paniculata**—Of a rapid growth. Flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white and borne in tremendous sheets in September. Fine for trellis or porch. 50 cents each.

**Clematis Jackmanni**—Large, velvety, violet-purple; profuse bloomer. Strong two-year-old plants, 50 cents each.

**Virginia Creeper**—Has beautiful deep green leaves that change to crimson in autumn. 25 cents each.

**Boston Ivy**—A beautiful climbing vine. It clings firmly to walls, its overlapping foliage giving them the appearance of being shingled with deep green leaves. The plant is very slow and delicate at first, but gains in strength with age. 50 cents each.

**Chinese Wisteria**—A fine rapid growing climber; has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. Bloom in May and June. 50 cents each.

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## HINTS ON PLANTING

First—Avoid any unnecessary exposure to roots of trees and plants from the time of leaving the nursery until planted.

Second—On arrival of trees dig a trench wide and deep enough to receive roots. Take trees from bale; place roots in trench, spread out and wet roots thoroughly and cover well with moist soil, firm with the feet and let remain till ground is ready for planting.

Third—See that the ground is thoroughly and deeply pulverized. Dig holes larger and deeper than necessary to receive roots in their natural position without bending.

Fourth—Take trees from trench, a few at a time, as wanted. Place tree in center of hole and fill in with fine top soil, working same well among roots. When roots are covered 5 or 6 inches deep pour in a bucket of water. When water has settled finish filling, then rake level leaving top soil loose.

Fifth—When through planting, if fruit trees, go over them with a sharp knife or shears. If one-year-old trees there will usually be but one stem, which should be cut back to a uniform height of about two and one-half feet from the ground. If two years old there will be from three to six branches; cut out all but three or four limbs, suitable to form a top, and cut each of the side limbs back to four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or center limb from 10 to 24 inches long. Shade trees should be cut back to a uniform height of eight or ten feet from the ground.

Sixth—If weather is warm and dry, water every sixth or eighth day as long as hot weather lasts. Soil should be stirred with hoe, as soon as dry enough to work mellow, after each watering.

Seventh—If trees are very dry and shriveled when received, bury in moist soil for four or five days, and they will become fresh and plump. If frozen, do not open bale or box, but bury until frost is drawn out. Never put manure in hole with roots. Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery.



